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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	USSR (Georgian SSR)	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Personnel and Installations of Atomic Research Institute Headed by Professor Hertz at Agudzera	DATE DISTR.	28 December 1954
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This is UNEVALUATED
Information.

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

1. The institute of Professor Hertz, also called Agudzera Institute, was located 18 to 20 km from Sukhumi. The nearest village, Agudzera (N 43-00, E 41-02), was located about 1 km from the institute. The village had a few hundred inhabitants. The shore of the Black Sea was about 400 to 600 meters southwest of the institute.
2. The institute was subordinate to the Ninth Chief Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The local Soviet chief was Bizavev (fnu) [redacted] 25X1
[redacted]
One Kuruchkin (fnu), a Georgian, was chief of the mechanical workshop. [redacted]
3. German scientists working at the institute included: 25X1
Dr. Werner Schuetze
Dr. Justus Muehlenpfordt
Professor Gustav Ludwig Hertz
Dr. Helmuth Bumm 25X1
Dr. Werner Hartmann
Dr. Boris Theodor Ikert, chemist
Dipl. Ing. Dr. Schimohr (fnu)
Dr. Karl R. Zuehlke 25X1
Dr. Heinz Barwich, a Communist
4. In late 1946, about 80 persons, including 50 German scientists, skilled workers, and PWs, worked at the institute. One Dr. Hans Krueger, a physicist who had worked at the Agudzera institute, was transferred to the institute headed by one Pose¹. [redacted] it was improbable that PWs at the institute were charged with work which was to be kept secret. 25X1

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5. One German mechanic manufactured an apparatus of an undetermined nature for Dr. Muehlenpfordt. Four such apparatuses were manufactured between 1948 and 1950. They reportedly were required for the production of atomic energy. The mechanic who manufactured the apparatus for Dr. Muehlenpfordt was not paid a special bonus. The mechanics working on the manufacture of mass spectrographs were once paid a bonus. A special reward was given to Lewerenz (fnu) from Hamburg, and Benner (fnu) from Bremen.
6. On the following pages are maps and sketches of installations and equipment of the institute.
 - a. Layout of the Institute of Professor Hertz.
 - b. Layout of the Mechanical Workshop.
 - c. Sketch of separating chambers manufactured at the Institute.
 - d. Details of the separating chambers manufactured at the Institute.
 - e. Separating unit.
1. Comment: Possibly identical with Dr. Heinrich Pose, a German nuclear physicist

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Layout of the Institute of Professor Hertz

AGUDZERA

TO SUKHUMI 18-20 Km

TO DRANTE

TO DRANTE 30-35 Km

TO SUKHUMI

TO RIVER 600-700 m

10 x 60 m

20 x 60 m

50 m

50 m

10 x 30 m

15 x 50 m

30 x 50 m

not to scale

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Layout of the Institute of Professor HertzLegend:

1. Approach road.
2. and 2a. Road within the area of the institute.
3. Path along the shore of the Black Sea.
4. Observation tower.
5. Guardhouse.
6. Power station, three-storied brick building with a red steel metal roof. The power station was equipped with four generators coupled to Diesel engines; the output of these engines was estimated at from 400 to 600 H.P. each.
7. New institute building, four-storied brick building.
8. Old institute building, two-storied building, about 50 meters long, with a portico on the south side. The building was painted white. Dr. Muehlenpfordt worked in this building.
9. Mechanical workshop, brick building with a flat roof of corrugated sheet metal.
10. Battery station, brick building. The station supplied the institute with direct current.
11. Nickel-plating plant, equipped with one plate role and one nickel bath.
12. Boiler house and gas plant.
13. Glass-blowing department, new brick building, 15 x 10 meters.
14. Wooden shed, storage of brass, nickel, round steel, radio tubes, etc.
15. Wooden shed, storage of materials.
16. About 40 log houses, quarters for German personnel.
17. So-called "Stolovaya", brick building, 50 x 30 meters.
18. House, three-storied brick building, 50 x 20 meters, painted white, quarters for Soviet personnel.
19. Forty log houses, quarters for Soviet technicians.
20. Headquarters and administration building, two-storied brick building, 50 x 20 meters.

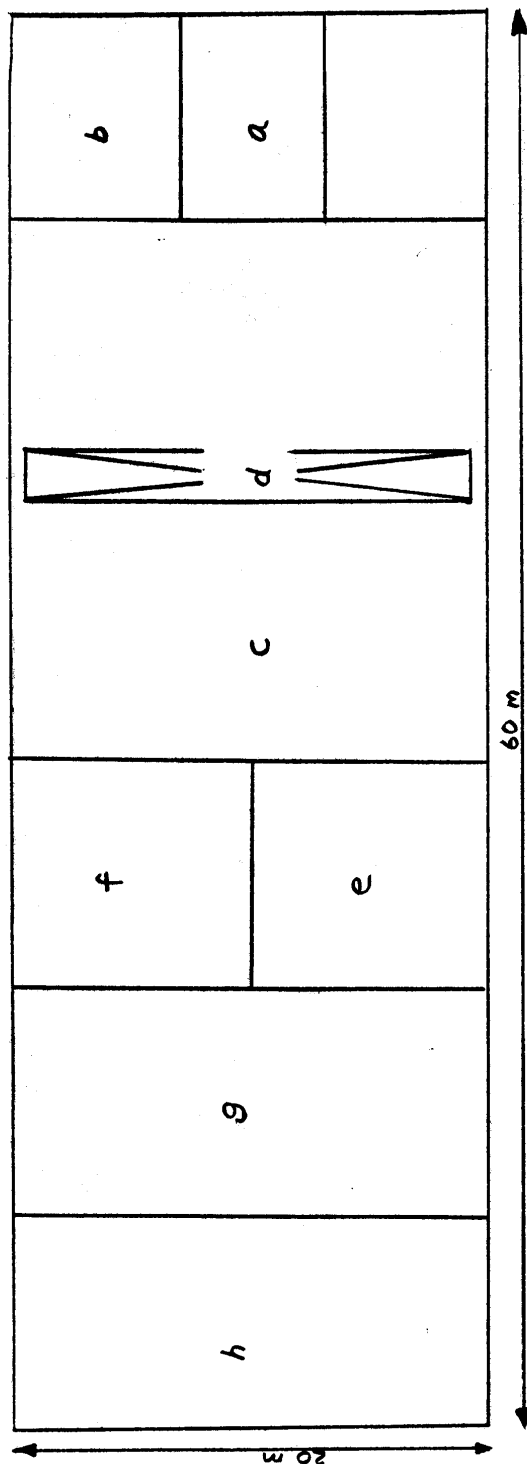
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Layout of Mechanical Workshop



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Layout of Mechanical WorkshopLegend:

- a. Office of the Soviet chief of the mechanical workshop.
- b. Issue of tools.
- c. Machinery room, housing, among others, ten to 15 lathes, four to five grinding machines, three to four planing machines, one boring mill, three boring machines, one filing machine, three wheel stands, three milling machines, two semi-automatic machines, one automatic screw machine, one turning and boring mill, one crane with a lifting capacity of 20 tons. Most of the machines were of Czech or German make.
- d. Forge.
- e. Welding shop, with one autogenous welding set (Autogenschweissanlage) and two electric welding sets.
- f. Plumber's shop, equipped with two or three bending machines, two gate shears, hand presses and punching machines.
- g. Liquid air plant. A German by the name of Esche (fnu), previously living on Rosenthaler Platz in Berlin, worked at this plant. The plant also furnished the institute at Sinop with liquid air.
- h. Undetermined.

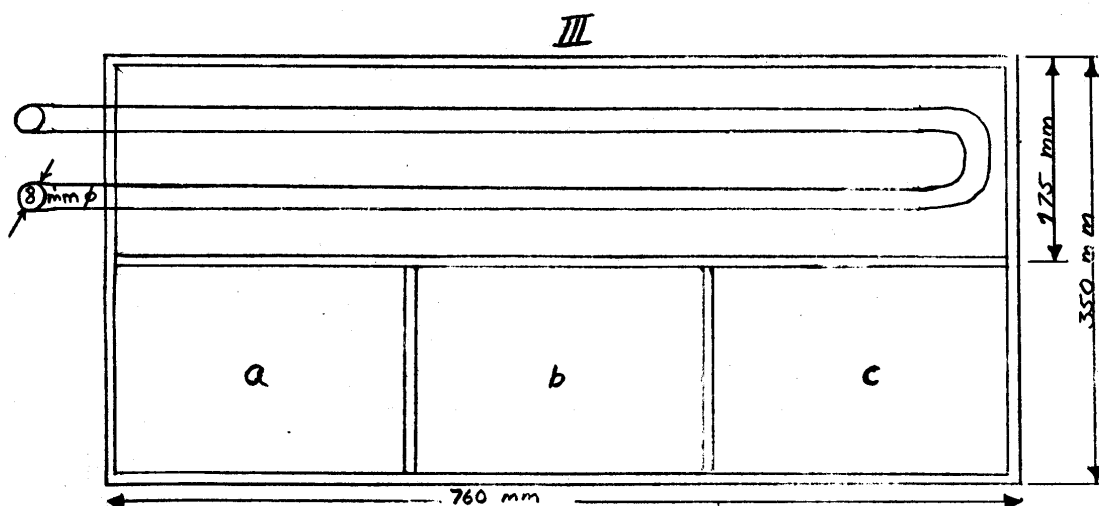
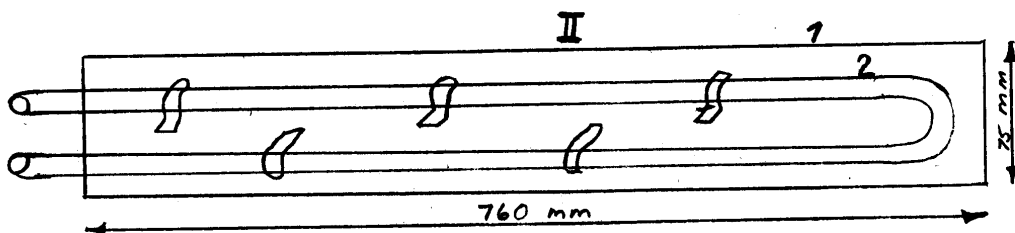
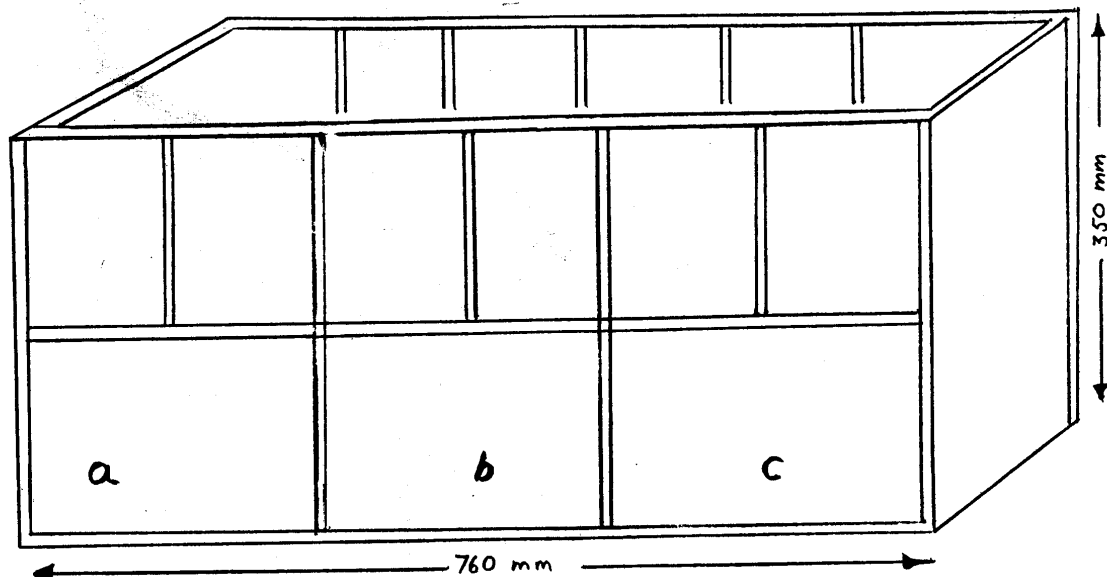
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Sketch of So-Called Trennkaesten (Separating Chambers) Manufactured at the Institute



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Sketch of So-Called Trennkaesten (Separating Chambers) Manufactured at the Institute

Sketches I and III

The devices were manufactured of sheet copper and riveted together. The sections of the unit lines with copper sheet are marked a, b, and c. The front and back sides of the unit were pierced by one and two holes, respectively.

Sketch II

Copper condensers attached to a copper sheet.

Legend:

1. Copper sheet.
2. Copper tube, eight mm in diameter.
3. Fish plates with which the copper tube was fastened to the copper sheet.

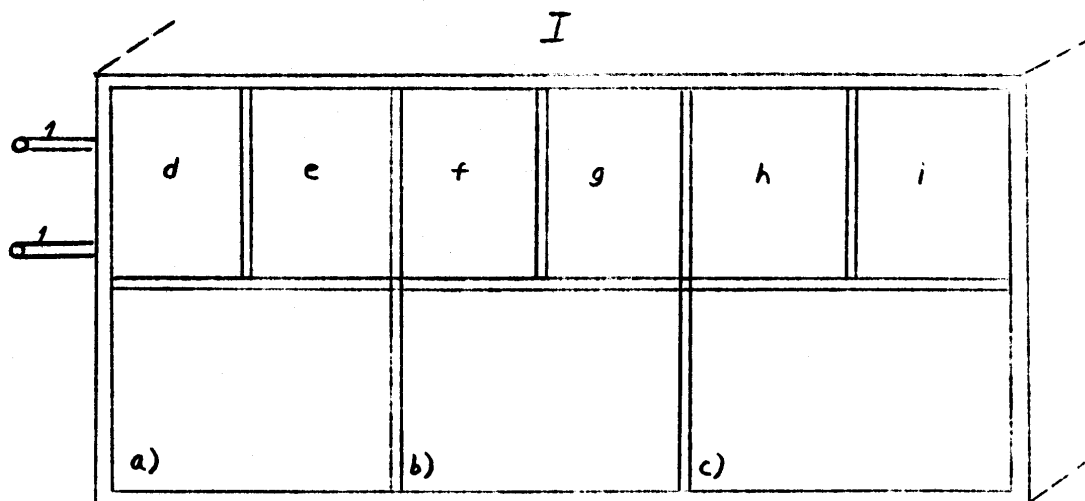
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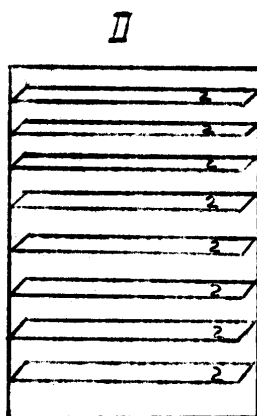
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Details of the Separating Chambers Manufactured at the Institute



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Details of the Separating Chambers Manufactured at the Institute

Sketch I

1. Stubs of the condenser tube
 - a, b, c: sections lined with copper sheet.
 - d through i: so-called diaphragm sheets.

Sketch II

2. Shutters of nickel sheet on the two longitudinal sides of the separating unit.

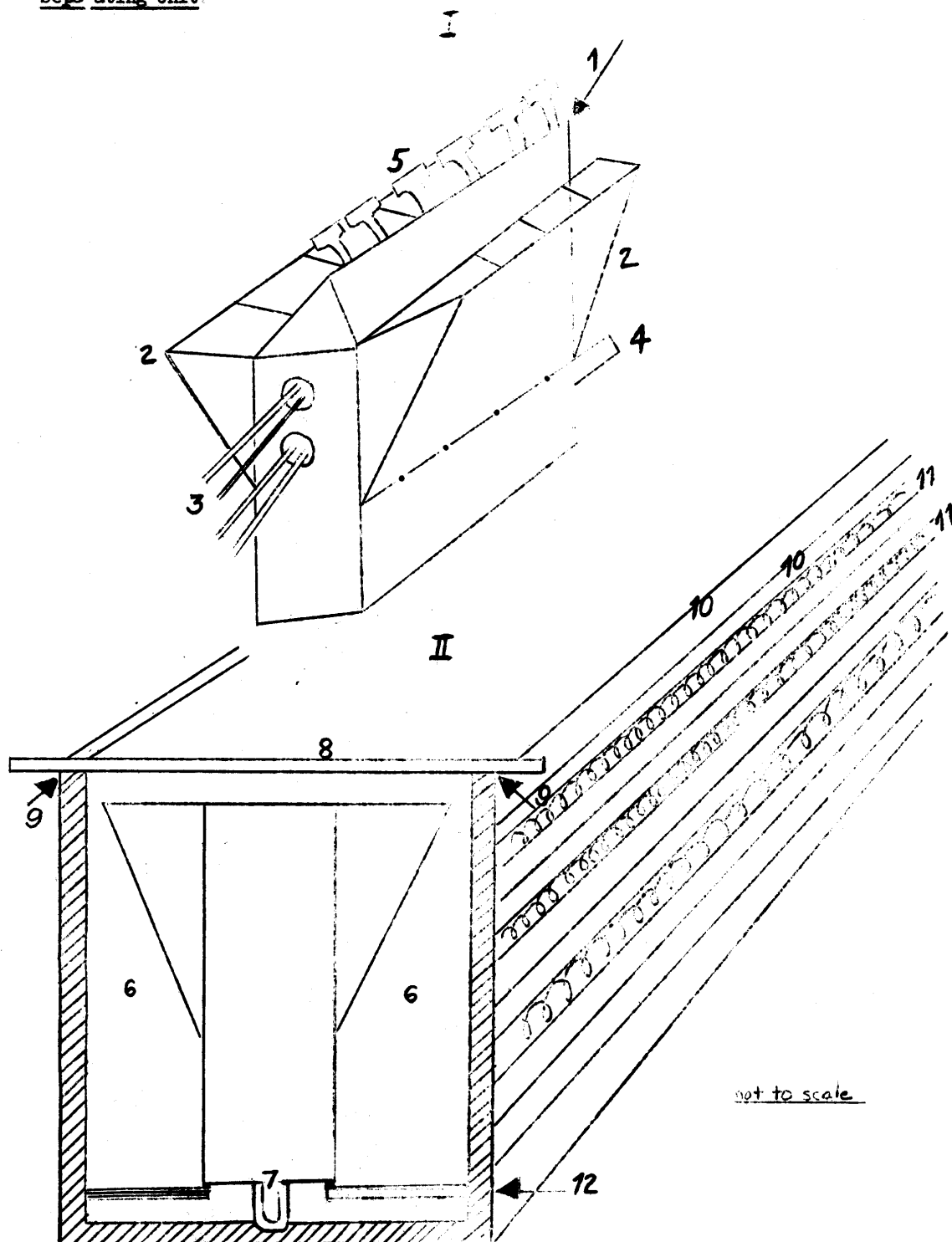
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Separating Unit



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Separating UnitSketch ILegend:

1. Lid, hard soldered to the apparatus and covering it on one side.
2. Component parts consisting of sheet metal.
3. Two holes showing the projecting condenser tube.
4. Pin projecting from a hole in a side wall of the chamber.
5. Pipe elbows, about eight mm in diameter, closed by lids.

Sketch II

Case for the unit shown in sketch I.

Legend:

6. Vacuum.
7. Opening for the pin of the unit (see item No. 4 of sketch I).
8. Lid.
9. Points where the lid is welded.
10. Grooves.
11. Ceramic tubes fitted with heating conductors. From eight to ten rows of such tubes were fitted on each longitudinal side of the separating chamber.
12. Grate of copper sheet, about 25 mm above the bottom.

The case of the unit consisted of sheet metal about 15 mm thick. It was airtight and after the device was installed, air was pumped out of it. The separating chambers were used by Dr. Muehlenpfordt for experiments of an undetermined nature.

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